

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXXI.....No. 203

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, July 22, 1866.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

The steamships Hermann, Allemania and City of Paris arrived at this port yesterday, bringing European advices dated to the 12th of July—four days later.

The intelligence, which is of the very highest importance, is published in detail in our columns this morning.

Napoleon's armistice plan, proposed to Prussia and Italy, with the consent of Austria, was likely to prove a failure. No day had resulted from the negotiation to the latest moment, and so far from advancing the cause of peace it appeared likely that the clash of interests which was almost certain to arise, would provoke a general European war.

Italy refuses to acknowledge Venice as French territory, notwithstanding the Austrian consent. General Cialdini had advanced a line army against the Austrians and forced them to abandon the line of the Adige. Prince Napoleon was, however, to take possession of the territory, in behalf of the French empire, and a French iron-clad squadron had sailed for Venice. Armed "mediation" by Napoleon had been, it was said, decided on.

Prussia disliked the idea of a settlement, unless assured of the retention of her war conquests, and a German supremacy.

Russia and England remained neutral, but it is evident that neither the Czar nor the Cabinet of St. James wish that Austria should be humbled too far.

Mark Derby and Russell, in the House of Lords, thanked President Johnson for his prompt action in maintaining the neutrality laws against the Fenians. The new Premier also endorsed his plan for the restoration of the Union.

Secretary Seward, it is said, had a mission at the Tuileries relative to the affairs of Canada and Mexico.

Mr. John Bright advocates the prosecution of ex-Governor Erro for the murder of Mr. Gordon in Jamaica during the negro revolt.

The determined fighting of the Prussian and Austrian armies (over half a million of men), in the battle of Sedowa, is described at length by the London Times' correspondents.

Our correspondent in London gives an account of the ceremonies and the which took place on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Helene of England.

Cottons ruled in London on the 12th of July at 87½ a 88½. Five-twentieths were at 87½ a 87½ on the 12th instant.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, with prices unchanged. Breadstuffs more firm, with the market inactive. Provisions very dull.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the House resolution to admit Tennessee, with an amendment recognizing the government of the State, after a lengthy discussion of the merits of the case by Messrs. Trumbull, Sherman, Brown, Hendricks, Johnson and others, the substitute slightly amended, was adopted, the preamble being struck out, but after considerable skirmishing, being finally adopted also. The vote stood twenty-eight for to four against, sixteen members not voting. The resolution was then sent back to the House for concurrence, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the resolution directing the reprimand of Mr. Rousseau was called up, when he obtained consent to make a personal explanation. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Banks and Mr. Garfield, who accused him of reprimanding the House instead of being reprimanded by it. A question ensued on the right to reprimand Mr. Rousseau, his resignation being in the hands of the Clerk, and a motion was made, but subsequently withdrawn, that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, being no longer a member. Mr. Rousseau stated that he did not claim exemption from the reprimand by reason of his resignation, but he proposed to shield his constituents from the humiliation. He then passed to the bar of the House and was reprimanded in a few words by the Speaker. A concurrent resolution was agreed to that when Congress finally adjourned it be to meet on the second day in October, and then adjourn again until the first day in December.

## THE CITY.

The cholera continues increasing in this city and in Brooklyn. On the islands a healthier state of affairs was reported yesterday, in consequence of the change in the weather. There were ten cases of cholera officially reported in this city, and the same number in Brooklyn. Numerous other cases were reported, but have not been confirmed. Orders have been issued to prepare the Battery Barracks for the reception of cholera patients, and a meeting of citizens is to be held this evening to protest against it. The number of deaths for the week ending yesterday reached the fearful figure of one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine. The Metropolitan Board of Health have issued a circular to physicians instructing them in their duties. The number of deaths from March 5 to June 30 was seven thousand five hundred and eight.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order for the police to enforce the Excise law in Brooklyn and Staten Island, it having been declared constitutional.

The list of income returns of \$20,000 and over in the Sixth district of New York for the year 1865 is given this morning to our columns, and compared with the same returns for 1864. A large decrease is shown by the statement, doubtless owing to the dullness in business that has prevailed during the last twelve months.

The number of emigrant vessels that arrived at this port from the 1st of June to the 17th of July, inclusive, was 119, the number of emigrants arriving by them during the same period being 50,922.

The Citizens' Committee to aid the Portland sufferers met again yesterday. The total amount received up to this time by this committee is \$55,262. The grand total subscribed in this city and Brooklyn is \$135,500.

James Harris, alias Brown, the seaman, who is charged with the murder of Patrick Muller, boardman of the ship New World, in this port on Friday was arrested and placed in the city prison yesterday. An inquest will be held on the body on Monday.

The further hearing of the case of Augustus P. Green, lately one of the constables of the Marshal's office, who is charged with having permitted the escape of M. Lamiande—the alleged French fugitive from justice—was postponed yesterday morning before Commissioner Johnson. A letter was read from Coudert Brothers, counsel for the French government, addressed to the Marshal, enclosing one they had received from the French Consul, stating that a plot was going forward for the escape of Lamiande, and requesting the Marshal to see that justice was done.

tions would be taken. The Marshal replied that every precaution should be used. Evidence was given to show that Green had been on board of the ship. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday.

Colonel Goodwin, the agent for Miss Ella Van Wieu's spiritual sances, was before the Court again yesterday, charged with an assault on three young men at his exhibition hall. He was held to answer.

The stock market was firm yesterday, including government bonds. Gold closed at 150½.

The steamship North America, which sailed hence yesterday for the Brazil, took on several shipments of sample goods from our manufacturers to be exhibited at the fair to be held at Rio Janeiro in October next.

The markets were generally dull and prices were depressed by the recession of gold. Foreign merchandise continued to a great degree nominal, and domestic produce was irregular, especially breadstuffs, which were again lower. Cotton, petroleum, &c., were firmer under the foreign news. Groceries were steady, with a fair demand.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The shore end of the Atlantic cable was successfully landed at Valparaiso on the afternoon of the 6th inst., and the William Corry proceeded to sea immediately, paying out slowly. The boat had rendezvoused at Berehaven to complete coaling, and were to splice the main cable with the shore end on the 13th. The voyage of the Great Eastern to Berehaven was very stormy and longer than was expected. The condition of the wire was tested night and day during the trip and found to be electrically perfect. The work of laying the shore end, thirty miles of cable, was accomplished in less than twelve hours, and the insulation was found to be all right during the process. At the village of Heart's Content, in Newfoundland, great preparations are making for the reception of the cable.

Our South American dates are to the 16th of June from Valparaiso, the 25th from Lima, and the 13th of July from Panama. Nothing had been heard at Valparaiso of the Spanish fleet. The Huascar and Independencia, Peruvian iron-clads, had arrived with the allied fleet from Chile. An interesting description of the vessels is given in our letter. The preparations for the Presidential elections in Chile were progressing. It was thought revolution would ensue if Perez is re-elected, and the administration would be overturned by force of arms. Business is brisk in Valparaiso. It is reported in Lima that John R. Tucker, late of the rebel navy, has been made Admiral of the Peruvian navy.

Our special fashions correspondent in Paris, writing on the 6th of July, describes the different styles of dresses for country, the sailor and rural hours, prevailing in the French capital. The season, turn out, and costumes incident to and displayed at an aristocratic picnic, at which some American ladies were present, are narrated and set forth in a ready, piquant, lively vein.

Vera Cruz despatches, dated the 12th, state that the Empress Carlota was expected to leave that port for Europe on the 13th. Tampico, it was expected, would soon be evacuated, and lively times in the "republican empire" were expected.

Our correspondent at Poughkeepsie gives the details of the murder of the Rev. J. C. Richmond at that place on Friday. The murderer, Richard Lewis, confessed to the murder, but said he did not intend to kill him, and professed to be very sorry for it. Lewis and his father were both imprisoned.

General Sweeney, General Spear and Colonel Mehan, of Fenian notoriety, were released on bond at St. John yesterday, and for New York last night.

Further incidents of interest have occurred in Governor Browlow's Legislature in Nashville. Yesterday one of the refractory members, who was in charge of the officers of the House, was forcibly released by the Sheriff, and discharged by Judge Frazier, who also freed the officer of the House, Captain Hoyt, ten dollars and costs.

A Union Convention at Nashville, on Saturday, appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and recommended all unconditional Union men of Tennessee who can make it convenient to be present.

An article published this morning on the San Francisco and China mail steamer line offers a very able argument in favor of the direct ocean route across the Pacific between our Western slope and the domain of the Celestials without the divergence from the course which a stoppage at Honolulu necessitates. The harbor at the latter place will not admit vessels of three thousand tons, and being some sixteen or seventeen degrees south of a straight line between San Francisco and Japan the time expended in making the route by way of Honolulu would be ten or twelve days more than by the direct course. The commerce between that port and this country offers no equivalent for these disadvantages.

Four deaths from cholera were reported among the troops on Tybee Island, at Savannah, yesterday.

## The Latest Phase of the European War.

The latest news from Europe by the steamers yesterday, in a political aspect, is highly significant. France, if we can trust the reports, is about to assume the attitude of an armed mediation, to take "an energetic course," which, in the tide of events, may mean a participation in the war. The intelligence, however, as to the future action of Prussia and Italy, with regard to the armistice proposed by Napoleon, is rather conflicting, the last news being that Prussia has refused to accede to its terms, and that the army of Italy was still advancing into Venice, notwithstanding that it had been ceded to France. London dates of the 12th instant inform us that no practical result of the negotiations for an armistice was then apparent, and from other authorities we learn that the Continent is on the brink of a general European war. Does this necessarily involve France, or can Napoleon carry out his plans to the designated end without getting mixed up in the conflict? It is stated that the French iron-clad fleet was ordered to leave Toulon for Venice on the 11th instant; but two semi-official organs of the government—*La France* and *La Patrie*—emphatically denied that any such order had been issued. But what more natural? what more likely to be true? We may expect to hear of such a movement at any time. The French fleet floats over all the seas and coast defences of Venice, now a province of France; and why not a French fleet ride on the waters of the Adriatic, ready to protect the newly acquired territory?

The Powers of Central Europe are all busy with the disposition of territories. Austria gives a slice to France, and Prussia claims another slice by right of conquest. But has not Russia got something to say in the matter? She has been waiting tacitly all this time, watching for the opportunity—perhaps making the opportunity also; for she has wise heads governing her affairs. Russia has a great destiny in the past; she has not forgotten what belongs to her in the future of Europe. Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Mediterranean are part of the legacies which Peter the Great left—not to be inherited, but won by his successors. Europe cannot so easily be partitioned off without the consent of Russia. When the new map is being drawn the giant Power of Eastern Europe will probably put her finger on the Danubian Principalities, and going further south, will claim a foothold on the shores of the Bosphorus. The Russian organ, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, intimates that "there exist strong and united Powers in Europe to whom the European balance of power is not a mere empty word" that is to say that the division of the continent is not to be left to the dicta of Napoleon and Francis Joseph and Victor Emanuel, but that Russia has not only a voice but an arm to interpose before the complicated question is settled.

If the prognostications of an approaching "universal" war should prove true it will be all the more for this country. One reads with

be stimulated; the demand for our cereal and other products will increase; our shipping interests, now partially stagnant, will revive, so that we shall not be the losers, even if all Europe becomes involved in the conflict. As affairs stand now it is difficult to anticipate the result, but it seems evident that the tendency of events is not towards immediate peace.

**THE CHOLERA AND OFFICIAL AND OTHER CORRUPTION IN BROOKLYN.**—The Board of Health of New York has asked for an additional sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be employed in sanitary improvement. The officials in Brooklyn are more modest. One of them asked for only five thousand dollars to secure an official contract to a certain party, and failing to obtain the amount he has, as is alleged, thrown every obstacle in the way of the contractors properly performing their duties. What is the consequence? The accumulation of filth and foulness in certain parts of the city of Brooklyn and the prevalence of the cholera in nearly all those localities. It is true several cases have happened in clean and respectable quarters, but the mass of the malignant cases have occurred where the official collectors and scavengers have been interrupted in their work by the failure of a corrupt official to consummate a particular bargain of his own. This is the case in the Twelfth ward, a part of Brooklyn, W. D., where twenty-four out of thirty-three confirmed cases occurred the week ending the 20th inst., with six additional cases on that day after the report closed. Whether the prevalence of the cholera in these localities is or is not owing to official delinquency, it is certain that the scourge does exist within their limits, and it is apparent that its existence arises from and its spread is attributable to the filthy and fetid condition of the streets, sewers, sinks, cesspools, &c. But whatever causes the epidemic, whether it arises from natural or official corruption, it is the duty of the citizens, if the authorities neglect their duty, to see that a remedy is promptly applied before the disease takes such foothold that it will be next to impossible to eradicate it. Brooklyn officials require as much warning up occasionally as those of New York.

**THE EUROPEAN WAR AND MEXICAN AFFAIRS.**—If the present muddle in Europe should by any possibility come to a speedy and satisfactory solution, Napoleon would be left free to pursue a foreign policy somewhat different from that which he had heretofore laid down. Or it may be that he shall find the first change in that policy in his dealings with Mexico. Whatever promises he made to Mr. Seward as to the withdrawal of French troops from Maximilian can be easily forgotten under the influence of more favorable events in Europe, and our sagacious Secretary of State may have been deceived, after all, in trusting to the promises of the French Emperor. When Napoleon set on foot this Mexican scheme, he supposed that the days of this republic were numbered, and he took advantage of the idea to plant a monarchy on our border. Always friendly to Francis Joseph, he found a good opportunity to display his friendship by supporting a scion of the House of Hapsburg in his pretensions to the imperial throne of Mexico. The turn which events took here had materially altered his policy, as the diplomatic correspondence between him and Mr. Seward would indicate; but we cannot rely upon the pledges of Napoleon, and we should not be surprised to see, in the event of a collapse of the war, some of the very soldiers of Austria, recently engaged in the battlefields of Europe, transferred, under the auspices of Napoleon, to Mexico in the cause of Maximilian. This European war is curious in its inception, in its current events and in its possible future. We need not be surprised, therefore, if a portion of its results should manifest itself in Mexico in the way we have indicated.

In view of this possibility it behooves the Mexican leaders—Juarez, Ortega, Santa Anna, Romero and the rest of them—to put an end to their quarrels and hasten the salvation of the Mexican republic by the expulsion of Maximilian before Napoleon can make any move to strengthen him. The recent reports from Mexico show that the liberal cause is progressing and that Maximilian is almost on his last legs. This is not the time for Mexican statesmen to quarrel among themselves, to cavil about the antecedents of Santa Anna, if he can be of any service to his country, or to dispute the legitimacy of Juarez's exercise of executive authority. They should unite to expel Maximilian first and establish the republic on a firm basis. There will be plenty of time afterwards to settle all the minor questions.

**INUNCTION CARDOSO.**—It is quite evident that Judge Cardoso is running his injunction hobby into the ground. He seems determined to prevent the authorities from removing the nuisances and otherwise abolishing those plague spots which invite epidemics and death to our citizens. He succeeded so well in regard to the Excise law that he has now commenced to assist the practice of driving cattle through the streets, to protect the slaughter houses, butchers' shops and Washington Market. Serious complaints are made in regard to an extensive slaughter pen on the east side of the city; also against a fat melting establishment. The complaints show that several deaths have taken place as a result of the atmosphere in the neighborhood of these concerns. Yet Cardoso has issued an injunction prohibiting the Board of Health from taking any steps toward renovating or removing these establishments, declaring that they shall not in any way be interfered with. He should now follow this decision up with an injunction against any person dying from inhaling the stench which arises from these nuisances; another prohibiting the cattle from injuring children in the streets or raising dust as they pass along, and close up with another injunction protecting Judge Cardoso from any injurious effects of his peculiar mania. Having accomplished all this, the city can afford to let him rusticate during the hot weather at Long Branch or some other fashionable watering place.

**GERMAN FENIANISM.**—It seems from a report which appears in another column that a revolutionary society has been established for the purpose of creating a republic in Germany. The Head Centre is located in London, and the branch society has its centres in New York. If the German Fenians manage the financial part of their organization as cleverly as the Irish Fenians did, the crowned heads of Germany will have very little to fear.

## The Important War News from Europe—The War Against Austria Continued.

The news from Europe which we publish this morning is to July 12, and is of the utmost importance. No armistice had been concluded between the contending Powers, and the Italian and Prussian armies continued their advances against Venice and Vienna.

The advance of the Italians, under Cialdini, from Ferrara, across the Po and upon Rovigo, threatened the Quadrilateral in rear. Rovigo and the defences of the Adige had been abandoned and blown up by the Austrians on Cialdini's approach. A general movement of the Austrians out of Venezia, towards Vienna, had begun, the fortresses of the Quadrilateral only being still garrisoned.

The advance of the Prussians seriously threatened the safety of Vienna. So rapid were the first movements of the Prussians that they were enabled to defeat Benedek before the concentration of his army, and to turn his flank at Pardubitz, thus forcing him to face about and endeavor to establish a defensive line at right angles with his former one and parallel with his line of retreat to Vienna. Pursuing their advantage, the Prussians, marching by the flank, had penetrated between Prague and Pardubitz, crossed the river Elbe, and were advancing towards Vienna by the lines heretofore covered and held by the Austrians. The line of the Prussians now faces east instead of south, and their present efforts seem to aim at forcing the Austrians to retire eastward from Vienna, abandoning the capital.

In a military sense the Austrians have been not only defeated tactically, but outwitted strategically, and the situation is very desperate for them indeed. Their efforts at an armistice have availed them nothing; the enemy is as near Vienna as themselves, with the advantage of ulterior lines and concentration; and unless the forces at Cracow and in Venezia are rapidly thrown into Vienna, Bismarck may yet dictate his terms in the Austrian capital.

In the meantime France gives notice of her armed intervention to preserve the Power of Austria, and Russia gives vent to significant and threatening murmurs. The negotiations for an armistice, though not yet abandoned, now look as if they would result in more extended war rather than a general peace.

**PETTY SPIES OF THE RADICALS—THE MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.**—The action of the radicals in Congress, in reference to the salary of the representative of our government at Portugal, is an exhibition of petty meanness without parallel in this or any other country. This official saw fit to give his opinion of the course of Congress in a private letter. He gave the impressions that their deeds made upon his mind at that distance from Washington, and expressed what a majority of our people at home and abroad fully endorse. For this act Stevens and his radical associates proposed to abolish his office, and thus deprive our government of a representative at one of the foreign governments. This the Senate refused to concur in, and by way of compromise they have attached a rider to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill abolishing his salary. In this act the radicals have shown their true character. We are surprised that Senator Sumner, who pretends to be a gentleman, should have ever given his assent to any such proposition. It is an exhibition of petty spite and malice unworthy of Congress, and is on a par with a schoolboy's quarrel or a Five Points rowdy trying to obtain revenge.

If officials are to have their salaries abolished because they see fit to write letters denouncing one branch of the government, then Congress had better commence a little nearer home, and declare that Forney shall receive no further pay; for he has been writing letters day after day, abusing the President in the most outrageous manner. If, on the other hand, the radicals propose to avenge themselves on everybody who denounces their acts, then they will have to pass a law abolishing two-thirds of the people of this country; for, unless they manage to dispose of the people in some way, the radicals will soon find that they are not only denounced, but voted out of office, which they will find more serious than letters from Portugal. Minister Harvey has been trying for some time to make himself famous; he can now congratulate himself that the radicals have done for him what he has been unable to do for himself. As to his salary, we presume that it will be taken care of by private subscription, so great will be the disgust of our people over this petty spite exhibited at Washington.

**GOVERNOR BROWNLOW AND BORDER RUFFIANISM.**—The spirit of border ruffianism which in the days of strife and bloodshed in Kansas so often had manifested itself in violent and disgraceful language, appears to have found a congenial interpreter in the "Reverend" Mr. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee. Members of Congress have occasionally indulged in language which it was painful to put on record. They have abused the President in no unparaphrasing terms, from Senator Wade, Thad Stevens and Mr. Boutwell down through the whole radical ranks; but it remained for Governor Brownlow, in his recent despatch to Secretary Stanton, to cap the climax of vulgarity by designating the President of the United States as the "dirty dog of the White House." What condemnation is strong enough for the use of language like this? The class of society to which Brownlow belongs was never remarkable for refinement. It is of the border ruffian school, and partakes of all the instincts of that class. The sentiment that inspired those words of Governor Brownlow is no doubt just as strongly implanted in the radical members of Congress, but they have, up to this time at least, refrained from going so far in the abuse of their official station. With the example of Brownlow before them, we do not know how indecent and undignified their language may be in future, when speaking of the President. The fanaticism of the radical party and its hatred of Mr. Johnson have carried nearly all its prominent representatives beyond the limits of ordinary decency.

**FAIR PLAY OR FOUL IN THE ENGLISH ROWING RACE.**—The correspondence which we published yesterday from Newcastle-on-Tyne, with regard to the late rowing matches between Hamill of Pittsburgh, the American champion, and Kelly, the English champion, charges that foul play was practised towards Hamill, by means of which he was defeated. It is stated that his boat had been tampered with, and a contrivance affixed to it which impeded its motion. It is not at all improbable

that the American unfairly dealt with. The English will not permit themselves to be beaten in their international contests, whether on the water or in the prize ring. If a little foul play will serve their turn. We have seen instances of this peculiarity before in other cases, and it may be that, whether it is Heenan or Hamill, an American champion does not stand a fair chance on English soil. John Bull's notions of fair play, in sporting as well as in diplomacy and neutrality, are generally rather one-sided.

**JUSTICE TO OUR NAVY.**—We call attention to a communication in another part of the paper on the subject of doing justice to our gallant naval officers. Congress and the press of the country are all the time talking about the army doing something for our brave soldiers and gallant army officers. This is all right. We cordially approve of this attention to those who fought our battles on land and conquered the rebellion. But why not include the navy in these special praiseworthy attentions and favors? Our naval men were not less servicable than the army in conquering a peace. They did as good fighting, and the blockade service, which did more to cause the rebellion to collapse than anything, was most arduous. The navy not only prevented the rebels getting supplies, thus rendering it impossible to continue the war longer, but saved for the country that vast amount of cotton which has enabled us to meet our national liabilities. But as an act of good policy also, to build up the navy, and to give it the greatest efficiency, we unite with our correspondent in calling for those reforms and that justice which have been delayed. Let us have the report of the Advisory Board, with prompt and suitable action in rendering justice and in improving the naval service.

**BURNING THE COPPERHEADS AT THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.**—Some of the more shrewd politicians of Tammany Hall and the moderate wing of the democratic party elsewhere are very much elated over the prospect of getting rid of the copperhead and rebel sympathizing element which has been such a drawback to the party in the past by switching them off into the Philadelphia Convention. The combustible element in that convention will, no doubt, ignite and produce a general destruction of all connected with it. The copperheads are expected to perish in the ruins, and thus the democratic party will be forever rid of the rubbish which has hung like a millstone on the party for the last four or five years. The prospect of the final disposal of the copperheads has induced many of the democrats to encourage the convention and to urge the Woods, Vallandigham and Seymours to attend. Who can tell but that the democratic party may be purified and regenerated by a flank movement of this kind?

## THE FENIANS.

## OUR ST. ALBANS CORRESPONDENCE.

General Sweeney, General Spear and Colonel Mehan. St. Albans, Vt., July 20, 1866.

General Thomas W. Sweeney, Secretary of War, F. B., and leader of the late Fenian movement against Canada, until arrested by the United States authorities, together with General Spear, commander of the right wing, F. A., and Colonel Mehan, chief of General Sweeney's staff, have been released on bail. Mr. David C. Barnard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., became their surety.

The principal citizens of Burlington gave them a little complimentary *jeu* on the occasion.

The released Fenian officers leave for New York tonight.

## NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Completion of the Collins Russian Telegraph to Fraser Lake—Suits Against the Agents of Steamship Lines for Not Admitting Revenue Stamps to Passenger Tickets—Mining Stocks, &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20, 1866.

Victoria papers state that the Collins Russian Telegraph line has been completed to Fraser Lake. The work is being pushed vigorously, and the line is expected to reach "Rocher de Bouillier" on the 1st of August. Over two hundred and fifty pack animals are employed in transporting wires and supplies.

A Visalia telegram says that the election in the new county of Kern has resulted in favor of the democrats by a majority of two hundred.

Suits have been commenced in the District Court against J. W. Raymond, agent of the steamship Moses Taylor, and Oliver Eldridge, agent of the steamship Golden Age, for not affixing revenue stamps to passenger tickets, as the law requires. The former defendant is liable in the sum of \$725,200, and the latter in the sum of \$165,250.

Nine vessels are in their berths here, with orders to load with wheat for Great Britain. The amount of wheat sent to Europe this year is 150,000 tons.

## THE LEGISLATIVE MIDDLE IN TENNESSEE.

The Sheriff of Nashville Forces His Way into the House and Releases an Arrested Member—The Union Convention, &c.

NASHVILLE, July 21, 1866.

The Sheriff of the county forced an entrance into the capital yesterday, and arrested Captain Hoyt, one of the officers of the House, who had in custody Mr. Martin, an absconding member. Judge Frazier discharged Mr. Martin from custody, and fined Captain Hoyt ten dollars and costs. Much feeling exists relative to this affair, the House considering it an infraction of their rights and insulting to their dignity.

A Union Convention met at the capital this afternoon and after passing resolutions appointed delegates to the National Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia, and authorized all unconditional Union and loyal Tennesseans to attend who can make it convenient to be present. Resolutions were passed relative to the arrest of Judge Frazier for his action in the matter of the recent arrest.

There was no quorum in the House to-day.

## GEORGE PEABODY'S PRINCIPALITY.

BOSTON, July 21, 1866.

The Commonwealth newspaper announces that George Peabody intends to bestow fifty thousand dollars each upon Harvard, Amherst and Williams' Colleges, of this State, and the sum of one million dollars upon Boston, for homes for the poor.

## THE SARATOGA RACES.

Great Gathering of Turfites—The Entries for Monday's Races.

SARATOGA, July 21, 1866.

The excitement here is intense, and the turfs are being counted by thousands. The hotels are filling up fast—the Union having over four hundred new names registered to-day, while the others are having proportionate accretions.

The entries for Monday's races have been made; those for the Travers Stakes being Mr. Alexander's stable, having Merrill and Watson; Dr. Weldon's stable, Suro M. and Billy Connor; John Hunter's Urtica and Andrew Bell's Tom Woolfitt. This is a fine field and the probabilities are that the race will be a close one. Alexander's entries are the favorites against the field.

The pool room is crowded, Underwood and McEwen selling at the White House, and Somersetshire and Armstrong at the Union. The buyers are all heavy purchasers, and the horses are bringing high prices.

For the cup race Tuesday Kentucky is the favorite against the field at eight odds. Beacon being a very strong horse. In the betting odds of money will change hands on the odds as Beacon seems looked so much like a race horse as he does at present.

## NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

All reports of persecution of Union men, if treatment of the blacks, and the existence of secret societies in this city and State, now being extensively circulated by letter writers, are entirely without foundation.

Political matters are very quiet.

The delegation from this city to the National Union convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 23rd of August, is preparing to leave.

## WASHINGTON

## Important Proceedings in Congress.

## Resolution Admitting Tennessee Adopted in the Senate.

## Great Excitement Among the Radicals.

## THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR

## General Rousseau Publicly Reprimanded by Speaker Colfax.

## RESIGNATION OF THE GENERAL

## Another Adjournment Resolution Adopted in the House.

## Congress to Reassemble on the 22 of October.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1866.

**Admission of Tennessee—Debate in the Senate.** The Senate to-day has been occupied throughout its session with the Tennessee question, and after a protracted debate, lasting until after six o'clock, adopted a preamble and resolution admitting Tennessee to representation. The subject was brought up by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, who reported from the Judiciary Committee a substitute for the House resolution, embodying a new preamble and a resolution substantially recognizing the existing government of Tennessee. The Senate proceeded to consider the matter as in Committee of the Whole. After a lengthy debate the preamble reported by the committee was rejected. Mr. Sumner then proposed an amendment making universal suffrage a condition to admission, which was rejected by yeas four, nays thirty-four—Messrs. Brown, Pomeroy, Sumner and Wade voting in the affirmative. The whole proposition of the committee was then rejected, leaving the House preamble and resolution before the Committee of the Whole, whereupon Mr. Doollittle moved to strike out the preamble, which led to a lengthy discussion. Mr. Trumbull favored the proposition. He was willing to adopt the House resolution without the preamble. He was willing to admit any State that would adopt the Congressional scheme of restoration. The motion to strike out prevailed, by yeas twenty-nine, nays eleven.

The subject was then reported to the Senate, where the action as in Committee